What Has the Republican Party Done for the People of Pennsylvania?

FACTS FOR THE MAN WHO TOILS

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JOHN R. MC FETRIDGE & SONS, PHILA.

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CONTENTS

PAGE

1. What has been accomplished for Pennsylvania through the enactment of Legislation by the Republican Party... 5

2. The advancement of Pennsylvania's Educational System under the Leadership of the Republican Party..... 9

3. Legislation affecting Labor enacted by the Republican Party..... 11

4. How those who are dependent have been cared for in the various Institutions of our State through Legislation enacted by the Republican Party..... 30

5. Amounts appropriated for Penal Institutions for the year 1913..... 36

6. Pennsylvania's advanced Tax System secured by the enactment of Legislation under Republican Leadership as compared with other States..... 37

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What has been accomplished for Pennsylvania through the enactment of Legislation by the Republican Party.

The information contained in this pamphlet is within the reach of every citizen of the Commonwealth who will take the trouble to consult the records of his State and the other States from where these figures were obtained. It has been put in this form for the purpose of giving to the public trustworthy and reliable information upon the real conditions of our State as they exist under the leadership of the Republican Party and have existed for the past forty years, and that an opportunity may be afforded to the citizens of this Commonwealth to know the character of legislation upon our statutes as compared with that of our neighboring States. For many years men who are prominent in the councils of the Republican Party have been maligned and subjected to ridicule by those whose personal ambitions to attain office and prominence in the councils of the party have been frustrated by an intelligent citizenship, who were not willing to exchange the leadership through whose statesmanship the industrial wealth of our State has been developed and accept those whose desire to substitute their speculative theories for actual results and their sophistries for demonstrated truths.

The continued denunciation of the Republican Party and its leaders requires the people to make themselves familiar with a thorough investigation of what has been accomplished by that party in the interests of the whole people of our State. Every citizen, no matter what his occupation may be, should make this investigation for himself that he may be free from the dangerous influences of misrepresentation, and every voter should approach the consideration of the conditions of this State as compared with other States under a just sense of his responsibility.

A political party and its leaders must be judged by the character of the legislation and the results accruing to the whole people from this legislation enacted under the leadership of the men who are selected to guide its destiny. To legislate wisely it is necessary that the leaders of the political party should be men having an honesty of purpose in their advice and counsel and a clear and accurate knowledge of conditions which may require adjustment by the enactment of legislation as a means of correcting these conditions. The work done by the Republican Party in Pennsylvania since that party has been in power has made it one of the most progressive States in the Union. No other State can show such great achievement as has been accomplished in this State under the wise leadership of the men who have been in control of the party's affairs.

When the Republican Party came into power in 1861 they found a State debt of $40,580,666.08. Under the wise and judicious administration of the business affairs of this State the debt has been gradually decreased year after year, and at the close of the year 1913 the State was free from debt with a surplus in

the treasury of $7,564,269.78. In addition to the work done by the party by entirely wiping out that debt, it has enacted legislation that inspired confidence which resulted in developing the industries of the State, placing it on an equality, if not in the lead, of any other State in the Union as an industrial State.

Legislation for the uplifting of the masses, caring for the injured citizens by the erection and maintaining of hospitals, protecting the orphans by liberal appropriations—the practical fulfillment of all these obligations has been the aim of those who have been intrusted with the leadership of that party.

Public Debt Statement.

1861	$40,580,666 08
1862	40,448,213 82
1863	39,496,596 78
1864	39,379,603 94
1865	37,467,258 06
1866	35,622,052 16
1867	37,704,409 77
1868	33,286,946 13
1869	32,814,540 95
1870	31,111,661 90
1871	29,279,820 64
1872	27,303,494 64
1873	25,798,821 94
1874	24,568,635 37
1875	23,233,137 74
1876	22,978,950 69
1877	22,943,814 31
1878	21,875,620 86
1879	22,190,668 86

1880		$21,561,989 65
1881		21,140,188 05
1882		20,225,083 28
1883		19,718,753 28
1884		19,084,283 28
1885		17,972,683 26
1886		17,258,982 28
1887		15,840,471 28
1888		14,738,921 28
1889		13,856,971 28
1890		12,349,920 28
1891		9,811,568 28
1892		9,394,462 28
1893		8,288,061 28
1894		6,819,661 28
1895		6,816,309 47
1896		6,815,305 47
1897		6,815,305 47
1898		6,815,299 02
1899		6,815,299 02
1900		6,815,299 02
1901		6,815,299 02
1902		374,625 32
1903		278,995 16
1904		177,599 58
1905		122,958 09
1906		78,146 28
1907		102,318 14
1908		47,085 91
1909		8,117 94
1910	No Debt	Surplus 55,989 96
1911	No Debt	Surplus 101,173 20
1912	No Debt	Surplus 9,781,850 70
1913	No Debt	Surplus 7,564,269 78

The advancement of Pennsylvania's Educational System under the leadership of the Republican Party.

If the progress of a people is measured by its advancement in education it can be truly said that a review of the work done by the Republican Party in Pennsylvania in the last quarter of a century for the advancement of its people far surpasses that of any other State. The opportunity afforded its citizens to give to their children practically free of cost an education fitting them for the life work which they might choose is as great as could be secured in the past by the expenditure of large sums of money. If the work done by the Republican Party has produced these results and the people of the State are assured of this, it would be a reflection upon their intelligence and common sense to suppose them desirous of exchanging for uncertainties under unknown leadership whose sympathies may not be in accord with those of the people. The amount of money appropriated for educational purposes by the State of Pennsylvania is far greater than that appropriated by other States and the benefits to the people cannot be estimated. The Republican Party when appropriating money for educational purposes has always considered the great advantages to be had by a people under an advanced educational system.

The following is an itemized statement of the money appropriated in 1913 for educational purposes:—

Common and Normal Schools, general appropriation	$7,500,000
Normal Schools, maintenance	130,000

Normal Schools, deficiency	$125,000
Normal Schools, purchase of	50,000
Blind Children Under Eight Years of age, education of	2,500
Cornplanter Indian Reservation	200
Dayton Normal Institute, Dayton	2,000
De Paul Institute, Scott Township, Allegheny County	10,000
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	10,000
Girls' Training School, Williamsport	2,500
Institution for Colored Youth, Cheyney	5,000
National Farm School, Doylestown	10,000
Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School, Paradise Township, York County, maintenance	2,500
Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School, Paradise Township, York County, sewage disposal plant	3,000
Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Philadelphia	4,000
Pennsylvania Industrial School, Eaglesville	2,000
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia	35,000
Pennsylvania State College, Agricultural Experiment Station, tobacco experiments	150,500
Pennsylvania State College, State College, maintenance	265,000
Pennsylvania State College, State College, sewage system	20,000
Pennsylvania State College, State College, buildings	375,000
Philadelphia Museums, Philadelphia	15,000

Temple University, Philadelphia, maintenance	$37,500
Temple University, Philadelphia, buildings	25,000
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, Lancaster	30,000
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, maintenance and instruction	410,000
University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, maintenance and equipment	200,000
Vocational Education Schools	67,500
Total appropriation for education	$9,489,200

Legislation affecting Labor enacted by the Republican Party.

Prior to the year 1861 when the Republican Party came into power in Pennsylvania there was no legislation on our statutes that would relieve the dangerous conditions surrounding labor. The leaders of the Republican Party recognized the fact that that party had its inception and birth in a movement in favor of human liberty and, believing that its mission was not fulfilled with the abolishment of slavery as it existed at that time, and prompted by the humane feelings which characterized every act of those under whose leadership that party had come into power, began an investigation of the conditions surrounding the working people of our Commonwealth, for the purpose of recommending the enactment of legislation that would relieve those conditions and dangers so far as it was possible to do so by legislation.

The mining industry of Pennsylvania was at that time, and is to-day, one of the most important industries in our State, and those who were engaged in the dangerous occupation of mining were compelled to work in poor ventilation, which gradually undermined their health.

The first ventilation act for the anthracite coal mining region was passed by the Republican Party in 1870; and that for the bituminous mines in 1877. The great benefits derived from this class of legislation is known only to those who are or have been employed in the mines. The effect of poor ventilation is felt by the young as well as the old, by the strong as well as the weak. No one engaged in the mines can escape the fatal results of the obnoxious gases generated and accumulated as a result of improper ventilation.

To see that these laws were properly enforced the office of mine inspector was created, and year after year this law has been amended to meet the conditions that have arisen. In addition to the ventilation law many other laws for the protection of the miners have been placed upon our statutes by the Republican Party. Laws regulating the work of and protecting the employees of mills, factories and railroads, a partial list of which is here appended, have been strengthened by the enactment of amendments, and to-day the Pennsylvania labor laws are taken as a model by other States:—

An act to exempt sewing machines belonging to seamstresses in this Commonwealth from levy and sale on execution or distress. (Session 1869, P. L., p. 69.)

An act for the better regulation and ventilation of mines, and for the protection of the lives of the miners in Schuylkill County. (Session 1869, P. L., p. 852.)

An act providing for the safety and health of persons employed in coal mines. (Session 1870, P. L., p. 3.)

Supplement making neglect a misdemeanor. (Session 1876, P. L., p. 130.)

An act for the preservation of the records of the inspection of mines in the mining districts of Schuylkill and Luzerne, embracing the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. (Session 1870, P. L., p. 50.)

An act for the regulation and ventilation of coal mines in Mercer County. (Session 1870, P. L., p. 1256.)

An act to secure the laborers a lien for their labor in the county of Centre. (Session 1871, P. L., p. 891.)

An act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others. (Session 1872, P. L., p. 47.)

An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor and for other purposes. (Session 1872, P. L., p. 59.)

An act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth. (Session 1872, P. L., p. 1175.)

Supplement construing certain sections. (Session 1876, P. L., p. 45.)

An act to protect miners in the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth. (Session 1873, P. L., p. 404.)

An act in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for one hundred dollars or less. (Session 1874, P. L., p. 145.)

An act to aid in the erection and maintenance of the Anthracite Hospital of Pennsylvania. (Session 1874, P. L., p. 219.)

An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines. (Session 1875, P. L., p. 38.)

An act providing the means of securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania. (Session 1877, P. L., p. 56.)

An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, working men and laborers in the employ of the State, or municipal corporations therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. (Session 1877, P. L., p. 148.)

An act relative to the employment of females in hotels, taverns, saloons and eating houses, or other places, for the sale of intoxicating and other drinks, and the penalty for the violation thereof. (Session 1878, P. L., p. 9.)

An act fixing the standard weight of a bushel of bituminous coal in this Commonwealth. (Session 1878, P. L., p. 67.)

An act to enable laborers to secure and collect their pay for work done in and about the stocking of saw logs. (Session 1879, P. L., p. 176.)

An act to provide proper means of conveyance of persons injured in and about the mines to their homes. (Session 1881, P. L., p. 17.)

An act to secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines, manufactories of iron and steel, and all other manufactories, the payment of their wages at regular intervals, and in lawful money of the United States. (Session 1881, P. L., p. 147.)

An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the regulation of voluntary tribunals to adjust disputes between employers and employees in the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics and coal trades. (Session 1883, P. L., p. 15.)

An act to prevent the employment of female labor in and about the coal mine and the manufactories thereof in the State of Pennsylvania. (Session 1885, P. L., p. 202.)

An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein. (Session 1885, P. L., p. 205.)

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith. (Session 1885, P. L., p. 218.)

An act for the preservation of the health of female employees in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments. (Session 1887, P. L., p. 7.)

An act to limit the hours of labor of conductors, drivers and employees of horse, cable and electric railways. (Session 1887, P. L., p. 13.)

An act to secure to laborers within this Commonwealth the benefit of the exemption laws of this Commonwealth and to prevent assignment of claims for the purpose of securing their collection against laborers outside of this Commonwealth. (Session 1887, P. L., p. 164.)

An act to prohibit the employment of any child under the age of twelve years by any person, persons, firms, companies, associations or corporations, to do any work in any mill, manufactory or mine, or any work pertaining thereto. (Session 1887, P. L., p. 287.)

An act to provide for the examination of miners in the anthracite region of this Commonwealth and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in the anthracite coal mines. (Session 1889, P. L., p. 142.)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in mercantile industries and manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts providing for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons. (Session 1889, P. L., p. 243.)

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith. (Session 1891, P. L., p. 176.)

An act to prohibit mining and manufacturing corporations from engaging in the business of carrying

on stores known as company stores or general supply stores. (Session 1891, P. L., p. 256.)

An act to protect the life and limbs of those employed in the construction of new buildings in this Commonwealth. (Session 1893, P. L., p. 41.)

An act to authorize corporations organized for profit under the laws of Pennsylvania to make allowances or pensions to employees for faithful and long continued service, who in such service have become old, infirm or disabled. (Session 1893, P. L., p. 42.)

An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health and welfare of persons employed therein. (Session 1893, P. L., p. 52.)

An act to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor. (Session 1893, P. L., p. 102.)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in manufacturing establishments, mercantile industries, laundry or renovating establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts provided for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons. (Session 1893, P. L., p. 276.)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of persons employed in tenement houses and shops where clothing, cigarettes, cigars and certain other articles are made, or partially made, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and to provide for the safety and regulating the employment of said persons. (Session 1895, P. L., p. 34.)

An act to provide for the adoption of trade-mark, labels, symbols or private stamps by incorporated association or union of working men and to regulate the same. (Session 1895, P. L., p. 95.)

Supplement construing and amending the same. (Session 1901, P. L., p. 114.)

An act providing that none but citizens of the United States shall be employed in any capacity in the erection, enlargement or improvement of any public building or public work within this Commonwealth. (Session 1895, P. L., p. 269.)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the health and safety of persons employed where clothing, cigarettes, cigars and certain other articles are made or partially made, and that certain articles be made under clean and healthful conditions. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 42.)

An act to protect employees of corporations in their right to form, join or belong to labor organizations by prescribing penalties for any interference therewith. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 116.)

An act to prevent the wearing of the badge or button of any labor or fraternal organization by other than members, and fixing a penalty for the same. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 139.)

An act to authorize labor claimants in certain cases to take joint appeals. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 154.)

An act regulating the employment of foreign born unnaturalized male persons over twenty-one years of age, and providing a tax on the employers of such persons, and prescribing a penalty for violation of the

provisions of said act, and directing the manner of collecting the same, and providing that the amount of such tax may be deducted from the wages of persons affected by the provisions thereof. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 166.)

An act requiring the weighing of bituminous coal before screening and providing a penalty for the violation thereof. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 286.)

An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region, and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines, and providing penalties for the violation of the same. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 287.)

An act to amend the 10th Section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved the second day of June, A. D. 1891, providing that self-acting doors are used. (Session 1899, P. L., p. 65.)

An act providing that all establishments, mercantile industries, laundries, renovating works or printing offices shall provide for the safety of men, women and children in hotels, school buildings, etc., by requiring proper fire escapes. (Session 1901, P. L., p. 322.)

An act relating to anthracite mines and providing for the care and life and attention of employees injured in and about said mines. Session 1901, P. L., p. 342.)

An act to tax all orders, checks, dividers, coupons, pass books or other papers representing wages or earnings of an employee, not paid in cash to the employee or member of his family; to provide for a report to the Auditor General of the same, and for the failure to make report. (Session 1901, P. L., p. 596.)

An act to provide for the acceptance of the property of the Lackawanna Hospital at Scranton to be used as a State hospital for the northern anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. (Session 1901, P. L., p. 775.)

An act prohibiting the discharge from public positions of Union soldiers. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 106.)

An act amending the mine law, increasing the number of inspectors for the better protecting of the life and health of the anthracite miners. (Session 1901, P. L., pages 535 and 541.)

An act to provide a miners' home for old, crippled and helpless employees of the coal mines of Pennsylvania. (Session 1903, P. L., pages 248-250.)

An act appropriating $5,000 to cover preliminary expenses for a miners' home or homes. (Session 1905, P. L., p. 542.)

An act regulating the employment of children in and about any anthracite coal mine or colliery, prohibiting the employment of any persons under the age of sixteen years. (Session 1905, P. L., pages 344-350.)

Resolution, That the Secretary of Internal Affairs be and he is hereby authorized to have published each year in his annual report on the mining industry a copy of the laws regulating mining in both anthracite and

bituminous regions of Pennsylvania. (Session 1895, P. L., p. 647.)

An act establishing a Bureau of Mines in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, defining its purpose and authority, providing for the appointment of a Chief of said Bureau and assistants, and fixing their salaries and expenses. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 279.)

An act for the better protection of employees in and about the coal mines, by preventing mine superintendents, mine foremen and assistants from receiving or soliciting any sum of money, or other valuable consideration, from men while in their employ, and providing a penalty for violation of the same. (Session 1897, P. L., p. 157.)

An act to amend Article IX, Section 1, of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved June second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Also to amend Section 17 of an act entitled, "An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein." (Session 1903, P. L., pages 359-360.)

An act increasing the number of mine inspectors in the anthracite mining region. (Session 1905, P. L., pages 363-368.)

An act extending and defining the liability of employers in actions for negligence, for injury or death of their employees, declaring what shall not be a de-

fense in such actions by employees against their employers, and defining who are agents of the employers under this act. (Session 1907, P. L., p. 523.)

An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof. (Session 1909, P. L., p. 283.)

An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof. (Session 1909, P. L., p. 375.)

AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled, "An act to provide payment to the miner for all clean coal mined by him," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, all individuals, firms and corporations engaged in mining coal in this Commonwealth, who, instead of dumping all the cars that come from the mine into a breaker or chutes, shall switch out one or more of the cars, for the purpose of examining them and determining the actual amount of slate or refuse by removing said slate or refuse from the car, and who shall, after so doing, wilfully neglect

to allow the miner in full for all clean coal left after the refuse, dirt or slate is taken out at the same rate paid at the mine for clean coal, less the actual expense of removing said slate or refuse, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Section 2. That any individual, firm or corporation as aforesaid, violating the provisions of this act, upon suit being brought and conviction had, shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not more than one hundred dollars ($100), and to make restitution by paying to the miner the amount to which, under this act, he would be entitled for the coal mined by him, and for which he was not paid," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, be and the same is hereby repealed. (Session 1909, P. L., p. 423.)

An act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to limit the hours of labor of hoisting engineers employed at or about the same, and fixing a penalty for the violation of this act. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 102.)

An act to amend Section 2 of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the age at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; regulating the time allowed for the mid-day meal. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 537.)

An act requiring foundries to be provided with toilet room and water closet; regulating the same; and providing a penalty for violation thereof. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 673.)

An act to require fire drills in factories and industrial establishments, where women or girls are employed; providing for the promulgation of rules in respect thereto, and providing penalties for the violation thereof. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 677.)

An act to amend Section 1 of an act entitled, "An act relating to damages for injuries producing death," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, so as to provide that certain surviving relatives of the deceased may recover damages, whether such surviving relatives be citizens of this Commonwealth or not. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 678.)

An act making it a misdemeanor for an officer or employee of any employer of labor in Pennsylvania to solicit, demand, or receive, directly or indirectly, from any person, any moneys or other valuable thing for the purpose, actual or alleged, of either obtaining for the latter employment in the service of said employer or continued in said employment, and providing for the punishment thereof on conviction. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 746.)

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 756.)

An act to amend Second Section of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments; regulating the wages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved April twenty-ninth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; so as to exclude tanneries. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 832.)

An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes and results of industrial accidents, study advanced methods for safeguarding against the same, and inquire into the subject of fair compensation for those injured or killed as a result thereof, and making an appropriation for the expenses of said commission." (Session 1911, P. L., p. 917.)

An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to revise and codify the present anthracite mining laws; defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of said commission. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 920.)

An act to safeguard life in the coal mines of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to protect and to preserve the property connected therewith, by providing that all inside buildings shall be constructed of incombustible material; and providing penalties for failure to comply with the terms of this act, and making a violation thereof by mine superintendents a misdemeanor. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 979.)

An act to amend Sections 1, 3 and 5 of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; by further regulating the ages at which minors may be employed inside coal mines or in the outside workings thereof, or in coal breakers or washeries, and by providing for the filing of proof of age by the employers of minors apparently under sixteen years of age employed in such establishments. (Session 1911, P. L., p. 983.)

An act to amend an act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled, "An act requiring foundries to be provided with toilet room and water closet, regulating same, and providing a penalty for violation thereof." (Session 1913, P. L., p. 42.)

An act to amend an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates; and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," by prohibiting and punishing certain frauds in the obtaining of certificates, and ex-

tending to truant officers the enforcing of this act. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 69.)

An act to amend an act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof," by prohibiting and punishing certain frauds in the obtaining of certificates, and extending to truant officers the enforcing of this act. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 70.)

An act regulating the time of payment of wages and earnings, and providing a penalty for violation hereof. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 114.)

An act creating a Department of Labor and Industry; defining its powers and duties; establishing an Industrial Board; providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labor, inspectors, statisticians, clerks and others to enforce the provisions of this act, and providing salaries for the same; prescribing a standard of reasonable and adequate protection to be observed in the rooms, buildings and places where labor is employed; empowering the said Industrial Board to make, alter, amend and repeal rules and regulations relating thereto; transferring the powers and duties of the Department of Factory Inspection to the Department of Labor and Industry, and abolishing the Department of Factory Inspection; and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of

this act, or the rules and regulations of the said board. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 396.)

An act authorizing cities of the first and second-class to compensate employees for lost time, while in the employ of the city, as a result of injuries, sickness or disablement of any kind sustained while in the performance of their duties. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 492.)

An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to enquire into the causes and results of industrial accidents; to study advanced methods for safeguarding against the same; to enquire into the subject of fair compensation for those injured or killed as a result thereof; and to study the operation and effect of the Workmen's Compensation Law of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; and making an appropriation for the expenses of said commission. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 650.)

An act requiring employers to make report to the Department of Labor and Industry of accidents to employees, and prescribing a penalty for non-compliance therewith. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 843.)

An act to amend an act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," as amended. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 862.)

An act to protect the health and lives of employees in certain occupations, by requiring the use of blowers, or similar apparatus, in connection with certain kinds of machinery, and specifying the equipment to be used in connection therewith; regulating the use of such blowers and apparatus, and providing penalties for violation of this act. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 970.)

An act to protect the public health and welfare, by regulating the employment of females in certain establishments, with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment; by establishing certain sanitary regulations in the establishments in which they work; by requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted; by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others; by prescribing penalties for violations thereof; by defining the procedure in prosecutions; and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 1024.)

An act requiring any individual, firm or corporation mining anthracite coal in this Commonwealth, where coal is mined and paid for by the car, to keep a record of all coal mined, at the miners' chutes, where said coal is loaded in cars; providing that said record shall be the final basis in computing the miners' earnings per car, without any deduction for any slate or refuse that may be loaded in said car or cars in the usual and natural course of mining coal; providing, further, that said record shall be open for the inspection of all miners; and providing penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of this act. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 1038.)

An act to prevent occupational diseases; and to provide for the health of employees exposed to the danger of lead poisoning and other occupational diseases, by regulating certain manufacturing establishments; providing for medical examinations and reports, and requiring sanitary precautions and appliances; and making violation of its provisions a misdemeanor, and providing penalties for violation thereof. (Session 1913, P. L., p. 1363.)

How those who are dependent have been cared for in the various Institutions of our State through Legislation enacted by the Republican Party.

The amount expended for charitable purposes in Pennsylvania in proportion to its population is greater than that appropriated by any other State in the Union. People when engaged in a political campaign should not permit themselves to be influenced by those whose personal ambitions prompt them to revile and traduce the good name of our State and those who have been prominent in enacting legislation that has brought such great relief to its citizens. They should be governed by the results accomplished, which are a part of the records of our government.

There are in Pennsylvania ten hospitals erected and maintained by the State for its injured citizens. No other State adjoining Pennsylvania maintains any hospitals of this character. Those hospitals have been located in industrial centers, where, owing to the hazardous occupations of those employed in the mines,

mills and factories, accidents are of frequent occurrence, and if the persons injured did not have immediate attention the results in many instances might prove fatal. The enactment of this class of legislation proves that the protection of the citizens of this Commonwealth has been the predominant motive which has actuated those in whom the leadership of the Republican Party has been imposed, to at all times enact legislation that has been of practical benefit to the people. Many false statements are made by designing men as to the manner in which the State's money has been expended. If any citizen will investigate those unwarranted and unsubstantiated statements he will be convinced of the ulterior motives which prompt them. There is no business concern in Pennsylvania whose affairs are conducted with greater efficiency or on sounder business principles than those upon which the affairs of this Commonwealth are administered. An extravagant and woeful use of the people's money should be discouraged, but the economical manner in which the Republican Party has expended the moneys of the State by the creation and maintaining of charitable institutions for the benefit of the citizens of this Commonwealth entitles its leaders to the confidence of the people.

The following is the number of charitable institutions maintained by the State of Pennsylvania and the amount appropriated and paid to them for the year 1913, together with the amounts appropriated for deficiencies and for repairs:—

Care and Treatment of the Indigent Insane	$2,000,000
Care and Treatment of the Indigent Insane, deficiency	720,000

State Hospital for the Insane, Danville, sewage disposal plant and improvements....	$46,500
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, improvements and street paving.	21,500
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer, maintenance	11,000
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer, deficiency	500
State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown, improvements, etc.	96,143
State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, improvements, etc.	195,000
State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, Wernersville, buildings, etc.	37,000
State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Farview, maintenance	25,000
State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Farview, improvements, etc.	244,500
State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Farview, deficiency	5,000
Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Spring City, maintenance	139,725
Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Spring City, buildings	250,015
Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Spring City, deficiency	50,000
State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania, Polk, maintenance	330,000
State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania, Polk, buildings, etc.	312,000

State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region, Fountain Springs, maintenance	$74,000
State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region, Fountain Springs, improvements	16,500
State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region, Fountain Springs, deficiency	15,867
State Hospital of Coaldale, Coaldale, maintenance	20,000
State Hospital of Coaldale, Coaldale, deficiency	18,000
State Hospital of Nanticoke, Luzerne County	11,500
State Institution for Inebriates, selection of site	20,000
State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, Hazleton.....	45,000
State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, Hazleton, deficiency..	10,000
State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton, maintenance....	75,000
State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Region, Scranton, buildings, etc.	2,750
State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton, deficiency.....	43,536
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Trevorton, maintenance	32,500
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Trevorton, changes in buildings and equipment..	33,000
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Trevorton, deficiency	24,827

State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Region, Blossburg, maintenance	$12,000
State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Regions, Blossburg, improvements, etc...	20,000
State Village for Feeble-Minded Women, selection of tract, etc.	40,000
Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville, maintenance	10,000
Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville, repairs, etc.	750
Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, maintenance	12,500
Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, repairs, improvements, etc.	8,375
Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, deficiency	1,000
Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age, Philadelphia, maintenance	23,400
Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age, Philadelphia, repairs, etc.	5,000
Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane, Rittersville, repairs and improvements..	127,500
Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane, Rittersville, deficiency in maintenance and equipment	70,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.....	115,000
Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School, Scotland, and other Soldiers' Orphan Schools	115,000
	$5,486,888

Semi-State charitable institutions:—

Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, Dixmont, buildings and improvements	$141,200
Glen Mills Schools, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, maintenance	132,500
Glen Mills Schools, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, erection and equipment of hospital, Boys' Department	15,000
Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia	154,000
Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, deficiency	22,222
Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf, maintetenance	30,000
Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf, repairs, etc.	3,458
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, maintenance	157,500
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, sewage disposal plant	15,000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia	52,500
Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pittsburg	46,800
Western Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	72,942
	$843,122

Total amount appropriated for charitable institutions in 1913:—

State Charitable Institutions	$5,486,888
Semi-State Charitable Institutions	843,122
Local Hospitals throughout the State	2,762,910
Local Charitable Homes and Societies	369,100
Total	$9,462,020

Amounts appropriated for Penal Institutions for the year 1913.

Eastern State Penitentiary, maintenance, etc.	$114,150
Eastern State Penitentiary, deficiency	10,360
Western State Penitentiary, maintenance and Repairs	148,280
Western State Penitentiary, selection of site and erection of new	350,000
Western State Penitentiary, expenses of electrocution	5,000
Western State Penitentiary, reimbursement of Counties, in district of	375
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, improvements	269,770
Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, new buildings and improvements	230,000
	$1,127,935

While the above are not charitable institutions, they are a necessary part of our government that must be maintained by the State, and the amounts are given to the public in this pamphlet that it may be reliably informed as to how the State's moneys are disbursed. A thorough investigation by any citizen will demon-

strate the careful business methods practiced by the Republican Party in conducting the affairs of this Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania's advanced Tax System secured by the enactment of Legislation under Republican Leadership as compared with other States.

The leaders of the Republican Party, carrying out the fundamental principles upon which that party was established, in 1867 repealed a law levying a tax on personal property in Pennsylvania. Prior to the repealing of that law the poor man was taxed on his household furniture, his cows, horses, watches, etc. Since the repeal of that law no person except those having money at interest or holding stock in a corporation pays a State tax. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, some men, for the purpose of promoting their personal interests, have through the press and on the rostrum endeavored to leave the impression that the farmers and the working people of our State are paying a State tax.

The Legislature of the State of New York in its last session enacted legislation placing a State tax on every dollar of real and personal property in that State.

The State of Ohio collects practically one-third of its taxes from a tax on chattel property, or what is commonly known as personal property.

The State of Maryland levies a tax of 16⅛ cents on each $100 of assessable property in the State for the use of its public schools. If the State of Pennsylvania levied a State tax of 16⅛ cents on each $100

worth of assessable property it would mean that every person owning $1,000 worth of assessable property would be compelled to pay as a State tax about $1.61 on that thousand dollar property.

The policy of the Republican Party has been to legislate for the common benefit of all the people of our State. Its work has reached a true standard of statesmanship. Its leaders have always realized the obligations placed upon them and have practiced a policy that would bring to the people every possible relief from an over-burdened system of taxation. The repeal in 1867 of the personal tax law, which was imposed by the State, shows an advanced statesmanship in the leaders of the Republican Party when compared with the tax system in other States. This is proof that they have given very serious thought to the class of legislation that would relieve the working people from a system of taxation which had been a burden to them. Under the present system of levying taxes on assessable property in Pennsylvania the people choose their officials locally in counties, cities and townships who are vested with authority to levy tax. In the presence of the facts as given here it is not to be expected that the good judgment of the citizens of this Commonwealth will be influenced by speculative schemes originating in the ingenious minds of those who are desirous of obtaining prominence in the affairs of our State.